大陸書公司
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The Pyongyang Times

No. 29 (561) SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1975 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the government delegation of the Republic of Iraq

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Aristides Pereira, General Secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands, on the occasion of the proclamation of the independence of Cape Verde Islands and upon his election as President of the Republic of Cape Verde Islands.

The message reads:

☆ ☆

His Excellency Aristides Pereira

General Secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands,

President of the Republic of Cape Verde Islands

Praya

I, in the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and in my own name, extend warm congratulations to Your Excellency and, through you, to the government and people of your country on the occasion of the proclamation of the independence of Cape Verde Islands and upon your election as President of the Republic of Cape Verde Islands.

I also inform you that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decided to recognize the Republic of Cape Verde Islands.

The independence of Cape Verde Islands is a proud gain won by its people through their long-drawn arduous struggle against imperialism and colonialism under the leadership of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands and an epoch-making event which occasioned a new turn in the history of the struggle of its people to put an end to the colonial rule and achieve the independent development of the country.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced as over their own success over the victory won by the people of Cape Verde Islands in the struggle for national independence and express full support and firm solidarity for their righteous struggle.

Convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries will further strengthen and develop, I take this opportunity to heartily wish Your Excellency and your people new success in the efforts to build a new, prosperous society.

KIM IL SUNG

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, July 9, 1975

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader, Receives Foreign Guests

Government Delegation of Republic of Iraq

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on July 8 received a government delegation of the Republic of Iraq on a goodwill visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation His Excellency Taha Muhyiddin Marouf, Vice-President of the Republic of Iraq; and members of the delegation Hikmat Al-Azzawi, Minister of Economy; Mohammad Sabri Al-Hadathi, Under-Secretary of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs; Abdul Wadoud Al-Shaikhly, Director-General of Protocol of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs; and Muhammad R. Al Zaberi, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Republic of Iraq to our country.

Also on hand were Vice-President Kim Dong Gyu; Ho Dam, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister; Chong Song Nam, Minister of External Economic Affairs; and Chon Myong Su, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

On the occasion the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that he was very glad to meet in Pyongyang the government delegation of the Republic of Iraq headed by His Excellency Vice-President Taha Muhyiddin Marouf. He warmly welcomed the delegation and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed to the great leader a personal letter and the warmest greetings from His Excellency Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, President of the Republic of Iraq.

The great leader expressed thanks to His Excellency President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr for dispatching the delegation and sending a warm, brotherly and comradely personal letter and asked the Vice-President to convey his warm greetings to His Excellency President.

The head of the delegation conveyed to the respected and beloved leader a gift carrying the best wishes of His Excellency Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, President of the Republic of Iraq.

On the same day the great leader arranged a luncheon in honour of the Iraqi guests.

Delegation of JSP Special Measure Committee for Korean Affairs

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on July 13 the delegation of the Special Measure Committee for Korean Affairs of the Japan Socialist Party on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Kanejiro Date, Chairman of the Special Measure Committee for Korean Affairs of the Japan Socialist Party and Member of the House of Representatives.

Also present were Comrade Kim Yong Nam and Mun Byong Rok, Vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that he was very pleased with the revisit to our country of the delegation of the Special Measure Committee for Korean Affairs of the Japan Socialist Party. He warmly welcomed the delegation and had a conversation with it in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

On the same day the leader arranged a luncheon for the delegation.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sends Gifts to Mozambican People

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent gifts to the Mozambican people.

A grand ceremony for conveying gifts of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Mozambican people was held on July 4 at the building of Central Committee of the Liberation Front of Mozambique, according to a report from Lourenco Marques.

Put up with due respect in the hall of the ceremony for conveying the gifts were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, and a portrait of Samora Moises Machel, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Present at the ceremony were the members of the Party and government delegation of our country headed by Comrade Kong Jin Tae, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, and Song Gi Tae, DPRK Ambassador to Mozambique.

Present there were Joaquim De Barbalf, Member of the Central Committee and the Executive Committee of the Liberation Front of Mozambique and Minister of Agriculture, and other leading personages of Mozambique.

The ceremony was addressed by the head of the Party and government delegation of our country and the Minister of Agriculture of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

In the speech the Minister of Agriculture of Mozambique said that it was great joy for them to hold this ceremony to receive the precious gifts sent by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, to the Mozambican people.

He said: **I express deep thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, and the Workers' Party, the government and the people of Korea in the name of the Liberation Front of Mozambique and the government and the people of Mozambique.**

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, gave sincere assistance, material and moral, to the Mozambican people during their protracted, arduous armed struggle against colonialism.

He sent today another precious gifts to the Mozambican people who have won independence.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung attached great significance to the independence of Mozambique and expressed militant and friendly solidarity with the Mozambican people in the just struggle against imperialism.

I ask you to convey our sincere greetings to Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party and people of Korea in the name of the Liberation Front, government and people of Mozambique for the precious gifts sent by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Concluding his speech he said: "I reverently wish good health and a long life to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, who wisely leads the revolutionary struggle."

(KCNA)

TELEGRAMS

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, received a message from Prince **Souphanouvong**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, in reply to their message of greetings sent to the latter on the fifth anniversary of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Habib Bourguiba**, President of the Republic of Tunisia, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the national day of the Republic of Tunisia.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from Lieutenant Colonel **Ibrahim Muhammed Al Hamdi**, Chairman of the Command Council of the Arab Republic of Yemen, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the first anniversary of the rectification movement in the ARY.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Mohammed Reza Pahlavi**, Shahanshah of Iran, in reply to the message he sent to the latter while flying over Iran on his way to European countries.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Tuanku Abdul Halim Muadzam Shah Ibni Al Marhum Sultan Badlishah**, King of Malaysia, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on his birthday.

20,000-ton Freighter "Taedong-gang", a Creation of Juche Industry, Launched

A 20,000-ton cargo ship "Taedong-gang" has been launched in our country.

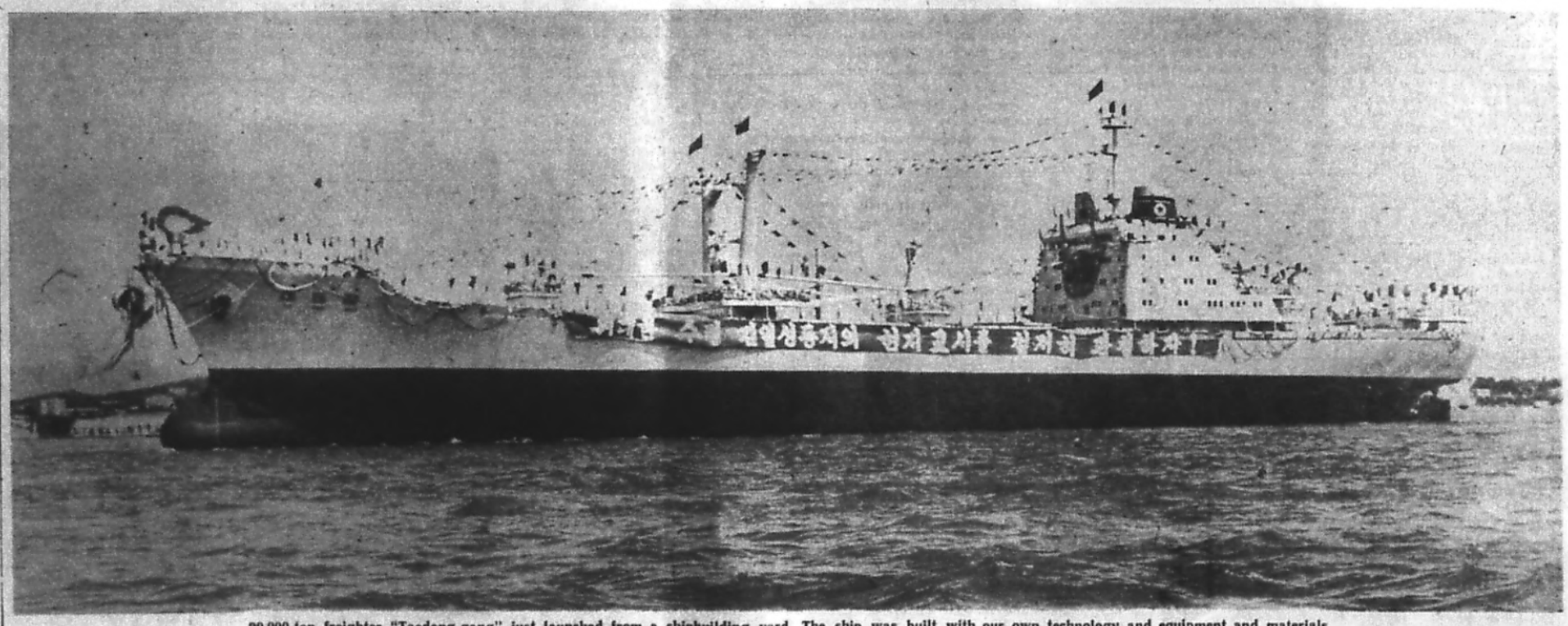
The workers and technicians of the shipyard where Comrade Kim Dong Sok works built the ship with their own technique and equipment and materials, upholding the policy of building large and modern ships put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

All the winches on the ship are operated by remote control. And it is furnished with up-to-date technical equipment such as meteorological observation, wireless, azimuth finding and detecting equipment, which enable the ship to freely navigate in any storm and fog.

The ship "Taedong-gang" has a "room for study of the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung" arranged with reverential care, and rest rooms, drawing rooms, medical rooms and shower bathrooms, fully providing conditions for political and cultural life. All these rooms are furnished with automatic air-cooling and heating apparatuses.

Launching of the 20,000-ton freight vessel "Taedong-gang" is another event in the development of the Juche-based ship-building industry and it is a loyal gift of labour

(Continued on Page 3)



20,000-ton freighter "Taedong-gang" just launched from a shipbuilding yard. The ship was built with our own technology and equipment and materials

Extending the Revolutionary Struggle to Broader Areas

On the 40th Anniversary of the Second Expedition of the KPRA's Main Units to North Manchuria

Forty years have passed since the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great military strategist and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, started on the second expedition to north Manchuria, leading the main units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

Our people look back upon this significant, historic event at a stirring time when they are making an all-out charge to scale all the heights of the Six-Year Plan before the 30th founding anniversary of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea, with their hearts inflamed with intense loyalty to the leader.

At the Yaoyingkou Meeting held late in March 1935, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a new strategic policy of relinquishing the guerilla bases or liberated areas and switching to a vigorous offensive by deploying the KPRA units in wide areas. And in order to successfully put this policy into effect the leader, commanding in person the main units of the KPRA, set out on an expedition to the areas of north Manchuria, the main direction of attack, in the summer of 1935.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught in the following vein:

The Japanese imperialists are trying to "annihilate" us by driving us into a narrow strip of area in east Manchuria. If we are to shatter such a sinister design of Japanese imperialism and develop the revolution still more, we must dissolve the existing guerilla bases and the guerilla army must advance to broader areas and carry on a large-scale guerilla warfare. This alone will enable us to further strengthen our guerilla army and more rapidly arouse the people with poor revolutionary awakening in different areas so as to rally them around us. If the guerilla army is reinforced and the people actively support us, we will have nothing to be afraid of. The purpose of our expedition to north Manchuria is to strengthen the guerilla army, awaken the people in north Manchuria and further expand the revolutionary forces.

The leader said that careful preparations, political and military, should be made for the achievement of this purpose.

Then, he organized and directed the battles at Laoheishan and Taipingkou.

Under his superb command, the KPRA routed in the Laoheishan battle the most vicious "Chingan Army" which had boasted of being a "crack unit" and had been bent on killing people at random, and captured large quantities of war supplies.

This victory greatly enhanced the fighting spirit of the commanders and rank and file of the KPRA who were advancing to a wide expanse of the area.

The leader at the head of the marching columns crossed the high and steep Laoyehling Range in defiance of sultry heat of the continent and hunger, encouraging the KPRA men to pull through, and reached Ningan County. There he strengthened the leadership of the KPRA units active in north Manchuria on the one hand and on the other conducted energetic political and military activities.

In July 1935 large enemy forces attacked Shantungtun where the KPRA main units were stationed. However, they were given a wholesale death when bullets and shells were poured in a deadly volley by the latter under his command.

After the great victory in the Shantungtun battle, the leader reorganized the expeditionary forces into several units, dispatched one to Wangching-Hunchun area and kept another active in the Ningan area. He himself led the main units towards Emu.

The KPRA units under his command which advanced to the Emu area wiped out the Japanese garrison on their heels in the battle of Chingkoutzu in September 1935.

In the autumn and winter of that year, the KPRA units inflicted one heavy blow after another on the enemy in successive battles fought near Nantienmen and in Wanlikou and Liuchekou.

While the main units were fighting in north Manchuria, the units active in east Manchuria and the expeditionary units which headed for south Manchuria and the homeland defeated the enemy everywhere, strengthening contact with each other, and expanded the theatre of their activity, in accordance with the leader's strategic line.

Everywhere they went in the broad areas, the men of KPRA units explained the leader's Juche revolutionary line, strategy and tactics to the workers and peasants and other sections of people and propagated the successes won in the anti-Japanese armed struggle under his leadership.

Besides, they distributed handbills, written appeals and pamphlets to the people and inspired them to a vigorous struggle against the Japanese imperialists.

With a view to awakening the people in the areas of north Manchuria who underwent the revolutionary influence in a small degree, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung formed propaganda groups composed of KPRA men and political workers and saw that they conducted propaganda and education extensively among them.

Furthermore, he selected fine commanders and rank and file from those of the KPRA units under his direct command and dispatched them to the KPRA units which had been operating in north Manchuria. Thus he reinforced them politically and militarily and showed profound concern to increase their combat capacity.

In accordance with the leader's teaching, the KPRA exerted revolutionary influence upon the Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese units and intensified the joint operation, thereby further expanding the united front with them.

As a result, in the areas of north Manchuria flames of armed struggle flared up more fiercely and the people's anti-Japanese struggle rapidly grew in scope and strength.

The leader's strategic policy of switching over to the vigorous military and political offensive against the enemy paved the way afresh for the expansion and development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The dynamic military and political activities conducted in wide areas by the KPRA under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung dealt irretrievable defeat to the Japanese imperialist aggressors, demonstrated the invincible might of the KPRA and further increased the military strength in the anti-Japanese war.

By taking the vigorous offensive against the enemy, the KPRA once again demonstrated to the world the sagacity of the leader's guidance as well as the advantages of his strategy and tactics in overpowering the enemy's numerical and technical superiority with the ideological and tactical superiority. It also brought the people to confirm the confidence in the victory of the revolution.

The military and political activities of the KPRA exerted revolutionary influence upon the broad sectors of the people and rallied them around the revolutionary organizations and made great contribution to weakening the imperialist forces including Japanese imperialism and strengthening the international revolutionary forces as a whole.

Indeed, these valuable successes became a firm asset for a fresh upswing in the Korean revolution centering on the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Today, the heroic Korean people are successfully inheriting and developing the glorious revolutionary traditions built up by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the flames of anti-Japanese armed struggle and are fighting under his leadership against the US imperialists and their lackeys to attain the country's independent reunification. Their revolutionary cause will surely triumph.

Hong Rae Hui

Government Delegation of Republic of Iraq Visits DPRK

A government delegation of the Republic of Iraq headed by Vice-President Taha Muhyiddin Marouf, the goodwill mission of the Iraqi people, was on a visit to our country from July 7 to 10 at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

During its stay here, a series of functions were held in its honour—a banquet hosted by the Central People's Committee of the DPRK, a mass meeting held at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang and the revolutionary opera "The Song of Mt. Kumgang-san" staged at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre.

The Iraqi guests enjoyed warm welcome from our people at time-honoured Mangyongdae and elsewhere they visited.

Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Vice-President of the DPRK, said in his speech at the welcoming banquet:

Our people sincerely rejoice as their own over the success scored by the Iraqi people in the struggle for the consolidation of the national independence and for the independent development of the country, and warmly congratulate them upon it.

The Korean people always stand firm on the side of the Iraqi people in the common struggle against imperialism and Zionism and wish them greater successes in their future struggle.

Pointing out that our people are firmly resolved to fight on in one and the same ranks of the non-aligned countries, the speaker referred to the manoeuvrings of the south Korean puppets to join in this movement.

He said:

The south Korean "regime" is a dummy which has not an iota of independence.

Nevertheless, the south Korean rulers are scheming to join in the non-alignment movement. No doubt that this attempt is motivated by a sinister aim to cause discord and split in this movement at the instigation of the imperialists.

We believe that the countries of the third world, the non-aligned countries in particular, will never tolerate such machinations of the south Korean puppets.

Recalling that the Republic of Iraq has always given strong support to our people's just struggle for forcing the US troops out of south Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in the international arena including the United Nations, he expressed profound thanks for this.

The Iraqi guests highly estimated the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and our successes gained in all fields under his guidance and expressed firm support to and solidarity with our people's struggle. This was done at a banquet given by the head of the delegation in connection with its visit to our country, at other gatherings and opportunities during their inspection of various places.

Shown round Mangyongdae, Vice-President Taha Muhyiddin Marouf said:

We deem it a great pleasure and honour to visit historic Mangyongdae where was born the Korean people's leader who has led their struggle against imperialism.

We reverentially wish President Kim Il Sung good health and a long life for the accomplishment of the cause of the Korean revolution and the cause of national reunification and for the restoration of sovereignty on a nation-wide scale.

In his speech at the Pyongyang city mass meeting welcoming the delegation, the Iraqi Vice-President pointed out:

We've seen what you have built and how you have moved forward during our inspection of the Central Industrial-Agricultural Exhibition and other places, and have been impressed by them. They have clearly showed us that the path you are traversing on the Juche-based principle of self-reliance advanced by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is correct.

He continued:

This year our people organized an international meeting for solidarity with the Korean people. We would like to assure you that in the future, too, we will remain your faithful friends, the prime supporters to the cause of your struggle in any place and will stand firmly with you at the United Nations and in other international arena till a unshakable victory is achieved in the anti-imperialist common struggle.

He pointed out that the Iraqi people and the anti-imperialist third world people will as ever give resolute support to the Korean people's struggle and that the victories attained by the Korean people will be a decisive weapon which helps toward the struggles of the Iraqi and other third world peoples.

He emphasized:

I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to warmly congratulate once again, through you, the Workers' Party of Korea and the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who leads your country to the building of a fair and developed society in accordance with the Juche idea.

During its visit, talks were held in Pyongyang between the government delegations of the DPRK and the Republic of Iraq and a joint communique was released in connection with the visit of the Iraqi delegation to our country.

Indeed, the visit of the government delegation of the Republic of Iraq to our country constitutes an important momentum in further strengthening and developing fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation sealed between the peoples of Korea and Iraq.

The friendship between Korea and Iraq advancing together along the road of anti-imperialism and independence will be everlasting.

30 YEARS Under the Banner of the Party

Powerful Heavy Industry—Main Pillar in Foundations of Independent Economy

The glorious Workers' Party of Korea, the vanguard detachment of the Korean revolution, whose mission it is to materialize the revolutionary ideas of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of creation and construction, has led intelligently our people to build a new society over a period of three decades following its foundation.

Thanks to the well-advised guidance of the leader, we saw the conversion from once underdeveloped agricultural state into an advanced socialist industrial country.

Building a solid independent national economy was not an easy job. But this difficult task was successfully tackled by our Party under his guidance.

The historic task of industrialization which took others a full century or a few centuries was accomplished in our country in a short time—only 14 years. Particularly to be noted here is that a powerful heavy industry, the dependable main pillar in the foundations of an independent national economy, was built.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Today ours has grown into a powerful heavy industry with all its key branches, and its strength has increased considerably."

The creation of a powerful heavy industry base is an invaluable fruit borne by our Party's policy of building an independent heavy industry—a policy in which was embodied the great leader's immortal Juche idea and which was splendidly put into effect.

From the very first days of the struggle for the building of a new society following liberation, he saw to it that priority was given to the development of heavy industry. He put forward a unique policy of building a heavy industry base which would be able to produce the necessary raw and other materials, fuel, electricity, machines and equipment mainly at home, equipped with up-to-date technology and relying on the home-produced raw materials. Every care was taken by the Party to put it into effect.

Following his leadership, our people made heroic, devoted labour efforts under the uplifted revolutionary banner of self-reliance and achieved such a miraculous success as to be without precedent in the annals of the building of heavy industry.

In the former days our heavy industry was backward and one-sided. Even that was terribly destroyed by Japanese and US imperialisms. It was in the postwar period that we again started building it virtually from scratch. Now it developed into a modern, independent heavy industry which has all its branches and relies on natural resources of our own.

Many-sided Production Structure, Up-to-date Technical Equipment

The heavy industry the colonialists had built in our country during their occupation in the past was not worth mentioning. In order to plunder Korea's abundant natural resources and exploit the cheap labour they built it in the way all branches ranging from the production of raw materials and semi-finished goods to that of finished goods were not coordinated within Korea itself. Particularly they saw to it that there was no production process of finished goods.

Here are some comparative figures. In 1944 toward the end of Japanese imperialist colonial rule the share of the mining industry accounted for 15.7 per cent of the total industrial output value and that of metallurgical industry 13.3 per cent. But the share of the engineering industry barely covered only 1.6 per cent.

As the Party's policy of building an independent heavy industry, multilaterally developed, was put into full operation after liberation, the lopsidedness of heavy industry was eliminated and this industry came to have new production structure.

At present our heavy industry has all its key branches such as engineering industry—the mainstay of industry and the foundation for technological progress—and the metallurgical, chemical, power and mining industries. Its inner-structure is also in good shape.

There was no machine-building industry to speak of in the past. It had only a few machine-repairing shops. But these poorly equipped shops were replaced by modern plants.

With the creation of solid bases for production of machine tools which constitute the backbone of the engineering industry, we are able to turn out on our own automated machine tools, heavy machine tools and other kinds of machine tools. These make our machinery plants better equipped, and many of them are exported.

We built a greater number of large scale, modern specialized machine factories on the basis of the machine tool industry of our own. This enables us to meet on our own the demands for various kinds of machines and equipment needed in large quantities for the national economy, such as mining equipment, tractor, automobile, excavator, bulldozer, etc. The presence of many general machinery factories producing special equipment, ordered equipment and parts of machines, allows the country to meet the growing demands for ordered machines and their parts. We are also in a position to produce ordered equipment and complete sets of equipment for outfitting new plants by our own efforts.

A rational balance has been established between the kinds of machines and between the production processes in all machinery plants and there has been set up an excellent system of specialization and cooperation.

As the solid material and technical basis of our engineering industry has been laid and it is equipped with perfect production processes, this industry is swelling by leaps and bounds from year to year.

Here are some figures to cite. In 1971 the output value of the engineering industry grew 569 times that in 1946. In 1967 the rate of self-supporting in machinery and equipment reached 98.1 per cent.

This progress was guaranteed by the development of ferrous metallurgical industry.

We channelled vast energies into the development of ferrous metallurgical industry in order to build a multilateral heavy industry. The result: the large-scale, modern iron and steel plants were built in large numbers. The old ones were reconstructed or expanded in accordance with modern technology. A blast furnace of 1,500 cubic-metre capacity, furnaces for granulated iron and steel furnaces were installed. The bases for production of rolled steel and goods of second-stage metal processing were built.

Along with this, up-to-date technique was widely introduced in the production processes. This resulted in a sharp increase in the output of pig iron and steel. Production of steel alloy in particular made rapid progress. Great strides were made in the production of goods of second-stage metal processing such as various sizes of rolled steel, wire rope, sheet zinc and steel pipe.

Thus the colonial lopsidedness of ferrous metallurgical industry—it depended exclusively on production of pig iron—was completely eliminated.

At present our ferrous metallurgical industry, equipped with perfect production processes for everything from pig iron to steel, rolled steel and goods of second-stage metal processing, has grown into a powerful branch, and it satisfies on its own the ever-growing demands for different metals.

Our efforts to perfect the inner-structure of heavy industry also took the chemical industry along the path for rapid development.

With the construction of modern chemical industry, we now have the branch of inorganic chemical industry producing chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals and that of organic chemical industry turning out chemical fibres, synthetic resins, dyestuffs and synthetic medicaments. We have also the branch of basic chemical industry producing caustic soda and sulfuric acid, etc. Thus our chemical industry whose production was limited to some inorganic chemicals such as fertilizers and explosives, now mass-produces various goods needed for the chemicalization of the national economy.

Rapid progress was also made in the building materials, power and mining industries and other branches of heavy industry.

Heavy industry rapidly developed as a whole as seen from the above. Particularly so the processing industries such as engineering, metal and chemical industries. The inner-structure of the branches underwent radical changes.

Our heavy industry is also modernly equipped.

Production processes are either automated or remote-controlled in many branches as a result of the successful implementation of the Party's policy of the technical revolution—the policy of narrowing down the distinction between heavy and light work, of eliminating the heat-affected and harmful labour and introducing semi-automation and automation in all branches of the national economy.

Now, industrial applications of television involve the giant metallurgical enterprises, chemical plants and cement factories, and many other factories and enterprises. Walkie-talkie is widely used for controlling production.

The remote-control system has been set up at those units where work is affected by heat, harmful gas and dust.

The overall mechanization is being introduced in cutting faces and automation in hauling operation in coal and other mines by using mechanized stope supports, highly efficient coal cutters and drills and the means of haulage. And the mining equipment is being replaced with the large, modern and high-speed one.

Automated machines and automation lines were installed in many machinery plants, not to speak of those factories where serial production is going on like machine tool, tractor and automobile factories. Work became much easier and more efficient at the factories where the technical backwardness was eliminated and modern equipment installed.

As a result, our heavy industry has now grown into a powerful branch of industry, able to produce on its own all that are needed for economic construction, defence building and improvement of living standards of the people.

Solid Bases for Raw Materials, Fuel and Power

This country abounds with metal and non-metal mineral ores. So it is known as a "country of specimen in mineral ores". It is also rich in coal and hydraulic resources.

These abundant natural resources had long been plundered by the colonialists.

After liberation the Party advanced the policy of keeping the extractive industry ahead of the processing industry in order to build an independent heavy industry which would develop relying on our own natural wealth. In accordance with this policy our efforts went into developing the mining industry rapidly.

The result is that different kinds of mineral resources have been exploited and used effectively for the national economic development.

Huge state investment was made in the mining industry. Extensive geological survey was undertaken and technical revolution was pushed forward actively. Successes were achieved in scientific research. Consequently, the material and technical basis of the mining industry was solidified.

In all parts of our country there are large, modernly-outfitted iron ore, non-ferrous metal mineral, non-metal mineral, soft coal and anthracite mines. New development work is now well under way in the promising zones.

Take the Musan Mine which has the inexhaustible deposit of high-grade iron ore for an example. It will have a production capacity of 8.5 million tons of iron ore by 1976 or over 12 times as much as turned out in our country in 1949.

Concentration of state investment on large-scale coal mines contributed to increasing their production capacities from 1 million to 2 million tons, and from 2 to 3-4 million tons.

In this way, the output of mineral ores and coal increases rapidly so that it can keep pace with quick development of the national economy.

On the other hand, independence of the key branches of our heavy industry was further consolidated in reliance on our own raw materials and fuel as our Juche-based science and technology made progress.

Greater attention was devoted to substituting the domestic coal for coking coal used in the ferrous metallurgical industry, because it had not yet been found in our country. Fresh success was made on this score. Those branches producing granulated iron and unfinished steel gradually came to use home-produced fuel. Measures were taken to produce iron with the least possible expense of coke by using reduced pellets. This led to increase independence of iron industry greatly.

The same was true of our chemical industry. The creation of an organic chemical industry branch which uses limestone and anthracite abundant in our country for raw materials and the introduction of gasification of anthracite tended to further reinforce its independence. This inevitably led to rapid increase in the output of synthetic fibres, synthetic resins and other kinds of chemical products. And, further, fresh progress was made in the production of chemical fertilizers.

With the successful implementation of the Party's policy of building the Juche-based industry which would develop in reliance on its own solid bases for raw materials and fuel, our country now depends on home-produced raw materials for more than 70 per cent of those used in industry.

Our heavy industry has the reliable power bases.

The Party's policy of rationally combining the construction of hydroelectric and thermal power plants and of simultaneous construction of large, medium and small-scale power plants was creditably implemented, with the result that our generating capacity sharply grew and our power bases were reinforced qualitatively.

During the period of industrialization (1956-70) the output of electricity increased by 338 per cent.

Much attention was devoted to building thermal power plants in particular. In 1944 the share of hydroelectric power plants covered 93 per cent of the total capacity of generating equipment and that of thermal power plants 7 per cent. This meant that our power industry relied exclusively on hydroelectric power plants in the past but such onesidedness was now removed. In 1976 these figures will become 50 respectively.

The reliable power bases are enough to satisfy the rapidly-growing demand for electricity.

Our own solid bases for raw materials, fuel and power enable our national economy to keep developing at a high rate, unaffected by the economic upheavals now sweeping across the capitalist world, which is sinking deeper into the mire of economic depression and confusion because of great difficulties in fuel and raw materials.

Phenomenal Progress

Thanks to the fervent revolutionary ardor of our working people who rushed forward at the speed of Chollima, taking ten or a hundred steps forward when others were taking one, and the might of our firmly established heavy industry, phenomenal progress was made in the production of major items of heavy industry.

In 1946, the year following liberation of our country and the foundation of the Party, our heavy industry produced 3,934 million kwh of electricity, 1.27 million tons of coal, 5,000 tons of steel, 156,000 tons of chemical fertilizers and 103,000 tons of cement.

In spite of the three-year war and the post-war reconstruction that lasted several years, in 1970 the historic task of socialist industrialization was accomplished. That year witnessed the production of: 16,500 million kwh of electricity, 27.5 million tons of coal, 2.2 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of chemical fertilizers and 4 million tons of cement.

That year the per capita output of our country was 1,184 kwh of electricity, 1,975 kg of coal, 158 kg of steel, 108 kg of chemical fertilizers and 287 kg of cement. This meant that our country caught up with the advanced industrial countries in the per capita output of major industrial products and surpassed them in some items.

Our engineering industry, which formerly could not make even parts and accessories properly, now manufactures heavy machines and equipment such as 6,000-ton press, 20-metre lathe, 100-ton lorrry, 10-cubic metre excavator, 300-h.p. bulldozer, electric locomotive, 2,500-h.p. diesel locomotive and 200,000-kva transformer and ship up to 20,000-ton class. Nor is this all. It also turns out comprehensively precision machines and complete sets of equipment, for outfitting modern factories.

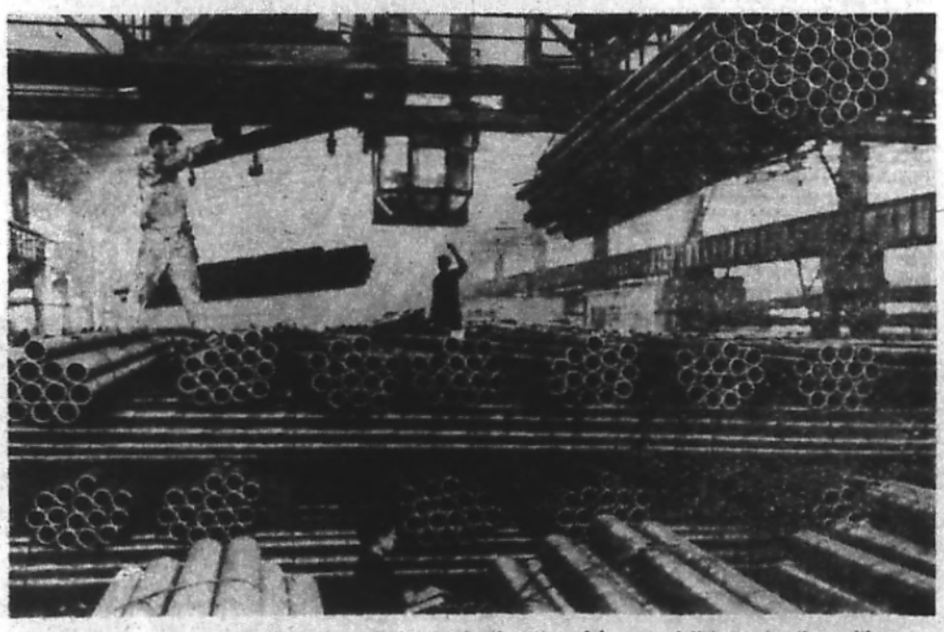
By the end of the Six-Year Plan (1976), our heavy industry is scheduled to produce 28,000-30,000 million kwh of electricity, 50-53 million tons of coal, 3.8-4 million tons of steel, 2.8-3 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 7.5-8 million tons of cement.

Now our workers are striving energetically to hit these targets ahead of the set time, that is, within this year.

When the Six-Year Plan is fulfilled successfully, our national economy will have a tremendous capacity of production and, on this basis, our heavy industry will show several-fold increase in the years of the next perspective plan.

Our country will thus produce 12 million tons of steel, 1 million tons of non-ferrous metals, 100 million tons of coal, 50,000 million kwh of electricity, 20 million tons of cement, 5 million tons of machinery and equipment and 5 million tons of chemical fertilizers.

Li Chan Sun



A vigorous drive of loyalty is going on to supply the sites of huge socialist construction with a great number of seamless steel tubes (at the Kangson Steel Plant)

Attacking the Enemy's Stronghold

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Our People's Army must display gallantry and devotion in the just struggle to defend with their lives the gains of the democratic reforms in the northern half of the Republic, to liberate the compatriots in the southern half from reactionary rule and reunify the country under the banner of the People's Republic."

True to the respected and beloved leader's teaching, the tank detachment to which Comrade Ko Hyon Bin belonged came into action and fought bravely. It repulsed the enemy's surprise attack in June 1950 and liberated Uijongbu, a gateway to Seoul, at a breath in close cooperation with the infantrymen. And at a place within hailing distance from Seoul, it held a meeting of the tankmen.

"Let's unconditionally carry out the order of Comrade Supreme Commander to encircle and annihilate the enemy's main forces in the Seoul area!" This was the way they felt, their hearts throbbing hard.

Comrade Ko Hyon Bin, a member of the Workers' Party and chief gunner of a tank, took a step forward and said to his commander:

"Please, put my tank on the combat mission to storm into Seoul first and plant a flag of the Republic atop the 'Capitol Building' of the puppets!"

He had experienced the bitter sorrow of a ruined people in the capitalist society. Bereaved of his father in his childhood, he had to roam from place to place without destination. Life was a torment to him.

"That sort of life should never be repeated. I'll willingly lay down my life for our fatherland restored by the great leader, for the execution of his order to liberate Seoul at the earliest date"—this thought was upper-most in his mind and was same with his comrades-in-arms.

Tankmen vied with each other in asking for the most difficult and arduous combat task.

The honourable task of flying the flag of the Republic over the puppets' "Capitol Building" was assigned to the crew of tank No. 312 whose chief gunner was Comrade Ko.

Comrade Pak Yong Chan, Company's Deputy Commander in Charge of Political Affairs, climbed into the tank, carrying with him a flag of the Republic bright with a five-pointed red star in it. It was made by the men of the company in all sincerity and hung on a wall of its publicity room on the memorable day when the great leader proclaimed the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland. It was permeated with the lofty spirit of the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners who had voluntarily dedicated their youthful life to the struggle for the country's freedom and liberation and remained immensely loyal to the leader.

Presently, attack orders were issued.

The tanks closed in upon Seoul, with guns levelled at the enemy. Seen at their head was tank No. 312 dashing ahead furiously with its crew unrivalled in bravery.

The tanks ran down the enemy troops on the Tobongri line who were desperate in their efforts to check the advance of the Korean People's Army, and drove on farther and farther.

But they encountered with stiff resistance of the enemy near the Miari Pass.

Forced out of the Tongduchon and Uijongbu lines by the combined People's Army units, the enemy troops tried their hardest to stave off the advance of our troops on the Miari Pass line at any cost. All the effectives and fire arms in the Seoul region were amassed there.

Guns roared. Flames flared up here and there. Fountains of earth rose and fell. The tanks thunderously shot through them at the head of the infantrymen. They looked like a pack of angry lions.

Three armoured cars of the enemy made their appearance at a curve of the road, ready to fire the poker-shaped guns.

"Look sharp! The enemy's armoured cars ahead..."

The strong tone of tank commander Comrade Li Yu Ryol's voice rang through the receivers.

Comrade Ko glared at the enemy's armoured cars through the range finder. His eyes flashed with rage.

"You devils, we will show you the mettle of tankmen of the People's Army!" Comrade Ko bit his lips and firmly took hold of the grip of his gun. The tank rushed forward headlong toward the armoured cars. Now, they swung into view 200 metres away, 100 and then 50. The moment, he pulled the trigger.

"Bang!"

Volleys thundered forth. An enemy's armoured car in front was enveloped in flames.

Shells rained down on the second and third armoured cars in succession.

Our tanks sped on, running down the enemy's armoured cars on fire.

The enemy offered stubborn resistance on the Miari Pass line to defend Seoul.

Under the nimble and bold direction of the tank commander our tanks proceeded on their way, crushing the monstrous guns, gun carriages and fleeing soldiers of the enemy.

The enemy's defense position on the Miari Pass fell like a castle built on the sand.

"Comrades, a street of Seoul is in sight. Rush ahead bravely, and knock down the enemy more mercilessly. Let's fly a flag of the Republic over the puppets' 'Capitol Building' as soon as possible!"

The company's deputy commander so shouted, helping a charger to load his gun which felt burning to touch. His words inspired the tankmen with greater courage.

The day dawned. It was June 28. Tank No. 312 dashed forward like the wind toward the puppets' "Capitol Building", a den of the foes.

The enemy fired like mad. But the tank forced its way through till it reached the front gate. The company's deputy commander leapt out of the turret first. Comrade Ko followed him, carrying a flag of the Republic. Suddenly the shots came from an upper floor of the building and blended into one, long drawn-out explosion. It was the heavy machine gun fire.

A bullet zipped past right by his ear. Comrade Ko flattened himself against the ground at once, and crawled inch by inch toward a flagpole, firing a burst of his automatic rifle once in a while. All the enemy's shots were concentrated on him. So he could not move any farther.

His heart became aflame as he recalled Comrade Supreme Commander's order to liberate Seoul and hoist a flag of the Republic as early as possible.

"How can I allow a delayed action even a second!

How can I hesitate in carrying through Comrade Supreme Commander's order!"

So thinking, Comrade Ko jerked up his head. That moment, the tank commander began to shower machine-gun fire on the enemies who were making desperate attempts on the upper floor.

Availing himself of this chance, Comrade Ko leapt like lightning toward the flagpole. Backing up each other, the company's deputy commander and Comrade Ko succeeded in hoisting on the flagpole the flag of the Republic bright with a five-pointed red star in it. The flag fluttered in the fresh wind of the dawn as if announcing to the public that Seoul lying in darkness, the stronghold of US imperialism for colonial rule and a den of killers, was liberated.

With great pride and honour in having implemented the order of Comrade Supreme Commander, the deputy commander and Comrade Ko hugged each other. And they made a loyal report to the fatherly leader from the bottom of their hearts.

"Comrade Supreme Commander! As ordered, we have hoisted the flag of the Republic over the puppets' 'Capitol Building'".

Seoul was liberated.

All the citizens including workers, peasants, student youth, old folks and children turned out in the streets and accorded an enthusiastic welcome to the heroic Korean People's Armymen sent by the respected and beloved leader General Kim Il Sung whom they had revered, awake or asleep.

"Long live General Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!"

The loud cheers and shouts of *manse* shook the streets of Seoul where powder-smoke lingered.

All their hearts were inflamed with loyalty to the fatherly leader and an adamant resolve to hold him in high esteem and follow him till the end of the sun and the moon.

The liberated people were beside themselves with excitement and joy. The whole scene deeply moved the combatants of the People's Army. With a renewed determination to liberate all the brothers in south Korea at the earliest possible date, they surged on to the south, smiting the US imperialist aggressors.

Kim Gi Hyon

(Continued from Page 1)

presented by our working class to the fatherly leader with the approach of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea and a proud creation demonstrating the great potential of the socialist industrial power.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The development of the fishing industry and water transport system demands a speedy growth of the ship-building industry. Under the Six-Year Plan, we should build more big vessels, including 5,000-ton refrigerator-transports and freighters. We should even build our own factory mother-ships and freighters of 10,000 tons and over."

The great leader who had matured a far-reaching plan for founding an independent ship-building industry in our country surrounded by seas on three sides already in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, laid a solid foundation of ship-building industry on the basis of the fast developing heavy industry after the liberation and brightly indicated the direction and ways for its advancement in each period of the development of revolution.

He had visited this shipyard on many occasions and given precious teachings, taken warm care of the work and life of the shipbuilders and assigned them the honorable task to build a 20,000-ton freighter.

The shipbuilders hurled themselves into the building of the 20,000 ton ship under the uplifted revolutionary banner of self-reliance, with the unshaken conviction that they could do any thing when they did what the great leader taught them to.

They completed a building slip four times the capacity of the existing one and manufactured many modern installations including 100-ton capacity gantry crane to solidify the material and technical foundations for building a ship bigger than a 20,000-ton vessel.

By introducing the method of reduced model, the shipbuilders successfully completed the manufacture of miniature model in a month without building a new big building and the forging workers forged large materials 20 times the rated capacity with a 450 kg hammer.

The ship "Taedong-gang" was an offspring of the intense loyalty of all workers and a result of the unprecedented renovation and upswing that swept all workshops.

A grand launching ceremony of the ship was held on July 12.

Now the shipbuilders there are accelerating the grand Chollima advance with the resolution to build one more 20,000-ton cargo ship as their loyal gift of labour to the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

"Full Support to Korean People's Cause of National Reunification", "US Troops, Withdraw from South Korea at Once"

Marking the Month of the Anti-US Joint Struggle International Organizations and Various Countries Voice Firm Solidarity for the Korean People's Struggle

In International Organizations

The Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America made public an appeal in Havana on June 23.

The appeal expressed active support and firm solidarity for the just cause of the Korean people who are fighting for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

US imperialism is the most shameless aggressor infringing upon the sovereignty of the Korean people and obstructing Korea's reunification and the disturber of peace and common enemy of the world's peaceloving people, said the appeal.

In conclusion the appeal called on the governments and peoples of all the peaceloving countries, the international democratic organizations, the progressive political parties and social organizations and public and political figures of all countries to launch a solidarity campaign of various forms in support of the just cause of the Korean people—applying pressure on US imperialism everywhere in the world and raising higher the voice demanding the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggression army from south Korea for peace in Korea and Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

The Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth issued an "appeal calling upon the world youth to express solidarity for the Korean youth and people" and the Trade Unions International of Workers in Commerce and the International Union of Students published statements.

In Socialist Countries

The mass meeting of solidarity with the Korean people was held in Hanoi on June 24.

At the rally, Ha Giang, Vice-Chairman of the Viet Nam-Korea Friendship Association, scathingly condemned US imperialism for its heinous plots to bisect Korea for ever and continue to occupy south Korea.

He strongly denounced the "two-Korea" plot of US imperialism and its stooges and demanded that US imperialism withdraw its aggression army from south Korea at once and refrain from meddling in the internal affairs of Korea and stop giving "aid" to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

A solidarity meeting was held at the Jan Ziska Military Academy, Czechoslovakia, on June 23.

Speaking at the meeting the President of the Academy said that the Korean People's Army founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung won a great victory in the three-year Fatherland Liberation War by displaying mass heroism.

Saying that after the war the Korean people have firmly built up the revolutionary base in the northern half of the Republic to cope with the US imperialist aggressive schemes, he expressed full support for the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

Similar meetings were held at the Filsten Allde Tire Plant in Frankfurt District, the German Democratic Republic, the Skanderbern Military Academy in Albania, and at Cienfuegos, Las Villas Province, Cuba, and at the Ulan Bator Automobile Repair Plant in Mongolia.

In Asian, African and Latin-American Countries

Under the decision of the National Political Bureau of the People's Party of Mauritania, the Mauritania-Korea Friendship Association sponsored a solidarity meeting at the Nouakchott Youth Hall on June 23.

Placed with due respect on the platform of the meeting place were a portrait of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a portrait of Moktar Ould Daddah, President of Mauritania.

At the meeting, a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted amid stormy applause of the entire attendants.

The Chairman of the Mauritania-Korea Friendship Association addressed the rally.

In his speech, he said that the Mauritanian people vehemently denounce the US imperialists' moves to start another war against the Korean people and extend invariable, full support to the Korean people in their just struggle to reunify the country by themselves in an independent and peaceful way, without any outside interference.

A solidarity meeting was held at the Sudan-Korea Friendship Hall in the Sudan on June 26.

Placed with due respect on the platform of the meeting place were a portrait of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a portrait of Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri, President of the Sudan.

At the meeting a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was adopted with unanimous approval amid the thunderous applause of the attendants.

The Chairman of the Barari District People's Council of Khartoum made a speech.

He denounced the US imperialists for their moves of aggression. He said: The US imperialists continue to occupy south Korea and are making desperate efforts to unleash another war in Korea to shore up their policy of Asian aggression which has already gone bankrupt. This is, however, a foolish attempt and nothing but the fast-ditch efforts of those whose days are numbered. Concluding his speech he demanded that the US imperialists withdraw from south Korea.

Similar meetings were held at Bujumbura in Burundi, Damascus in Syria, Mogadiscio in Somalia and Tokyo in Japan.

Joint statements were published by 17 political parties and social organizations of Peru, and Pakistani political parties and social organizations. The Federation of Trade Unions of Morocco issued an appeal.

In the USA and Other Countries

A mass demonstration was held in New York on June 25.

The demonstration was sponsored by the "Youth Union against War and Fascism", an anti-war organization.

Demonstrators marched through the main streets with the respectful portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in their hands.

Pickets who were posted at various places distributed leaflets and appeals among passers-by.

The appeal exposed the US imperialists' moves for a new war in Korea and said: "The US troops, quit south Korea at once! The USA, stop giving aid to the Pak Jung Hi dictatorial regime! The USA, immediately give up the schemes for war in Korea!"

The demonstration was followed by a meeting. In his speech a leading member of the sponsor organization appealed the attendants to rise up determinedly in the struggle to check and frustrate the US imperialists' moves for a new war in Korea.

The "New York Times" and other newspapers, radios and news agencies gave wide publicity to the events that day.

On June 27, 14 anti-war organizations and other progressive social organizations including the "Association for Defending Democratic Rights", "Youth Union against War and Fascism" formed a new joint organization—the "Special Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People" and held an "evening of solidarity with the Korean people" in New York.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was put in place of honour at the meeting place.

Before the meeting was held attendants saw the Korean documentary film "Pyongyang". Every time when the figure of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung appeared on the screen the audience rose to their feet and sent thunderous, hearty applause as a token of their profound respect and admiration for him.

Then a mass meeting took place. Personages of various sections addressed the rally. Adopted at the meeting was a resolution supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

Citizens of various strata in New York had a forum on June 24 to express solidarity for the Korean people.

Demonstrations, meetings and other functions were held in Washington, Chicago and other cities.

Solidarity meetings also took place in Oslo and Bergen in Norway, Copenhagen in Denmark and Helsinki and Turku in Finland, etc.

Similar functions were also held in different places of the world and personages of various sections made public statements and the press carried articles supporting the Korean people's struggle.

I Found It Impossible to Serve under the Savage Rule of Pak "Regime" as Official; Seduction, Bribery and Intimidation—These Are the Basic Methods of Clandestine Operations against Koreans in the US

Testimony of Li Jae Hyon, Former Chief Cultural and Information Attache of the South Korean Puppet Embassy in Washington and Emigre in the US

Li Jae Hyon, former Chief Cultural and Information Attache of the south Korean puppet embassy in Washington who is now in exile in the United States, testifying on the subject of the "problem on human rights in south Korea" before the House Sub-Committee on International Organizations on June 10, disclosed part of the inside story about the intelligence and conspiratorial activities of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, according to an information available here.

In his testimony Li Jae Hyon said:

Until June 6, 1973, I had been Chief Cultural and Information Attache of the south Korean embassy in Washington. It was in October 1972 that the Pak regime proclaimed a sudden political switchover in south Korea. This proclamation was reported to be aimed to continue with the north-south dialogue and follow the US rapprochement policy in the Far East.

This policy switchover was, in fact, a proclamation of the perpetual extraordinary martial law through the announcement of the new "Constitution".

In March 1973 I was called to a meeting in Seoul to hear an unconvincing explanation about this situation. I got the following instructions: to explain the US Government that if there are forces opposed to Pak Jung Hi's policy in south Korea it is impossible to negotiate with north Korea on an equal position and apply pressure on the US Government to recognize the present system in south Korea. At the ten-day-long meeting my colleagues told me that men of the "Korean Central Intelligence Agency" were active in the United States to watch Korean residents there.

I learned that KCIA savage acts against people were getting worse. None of my colleagues ventured to speak anything about goings-on in south Korea at official meetings.

But they whispered when they met with each other:

—The constitutional amendment under the extraordinary martial law of the Pak regime was to liquidate outspoken critics and dissidents, deprive people of civil rights and other basic rights and establish a perfect and permanent dictatorship.

—This was not for the promotion of the north-south dialogue or for the democratic social development which had been promised by him.

—The real intention of the Pak regime was to curry favour with the United States. Because not only Pak Jung Hi but all south Koreans know that the present regime cannot be maintained without the US assistance, military assistance in particular.

"The Star News" carried Kim Dae Jung's article criticizing the Pak Jung Hi regime immediately after my return to my post in Washington. The Seoul regime reproached me for failing to stop the publication of this article and said that I was responsible for its consequences.

On top of this, the Seoul regime instructed me to distribute propaganda materials on "the increasing threat of an imminent attack from north Korea".

But I learned that this was not a truth.

Meanwhile, the south Korean ambassador to the United States called officials' meetings frequently after my return to the embassy. At these meetings the KCIA branch chief briefed us on its overall plan of clandestine operations to mute criticism of totalitarianism of the Pak regime and buy off its supporters in the United States.

From these meetings, I learned that Pak's plan for clandestine operations in the United States was a highly sophisticated one which was based on the three basic techniques of seduction, bribery and intimidation. Seduction and bribery were always followed by intimidation.

Included in the plan were:

(1) To seduce and, if possible, buy off American leaders—particularly in the Congress—who have had any kind of close personal contacts with south Korea through the Korean war or business. Because of the importance of its job, this operation was almost entirely left to the ambassador.

(2) To apply covert pressure on the major American businessmen who have invested capital in south Korea to exercise their influence in the Congress and the Administration, so that they would support the repressive policies of the Pak regime.

(3) To organize more American and south Korean business groups, like the US-ROK Chamber of Commerce and Industry" in New York and elsewhere, that would voice support for the Pak regime.

(4) To organize professional associations of south Korean and American scholars and scientists who specialize in the affairs of Korea, East Asia and the communist sphere and induce them to support the Pak regime through receptions in embassy and free trips to south Korea.

(5) To organize academic meetings, seminars and symposia of south Korean and American Professors through indirect method or financial backing so as to justify the dictatorship of the Pak regime or, at least, to prevent their criticism.

For example, such was a seminar held at Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Michigan, shortly after Pak's fabrication of "revitalization constitution". The embassy's education attache who was in charge of this bribery operation later boasted that, as a result, the organizer of the meeting wrote a letter to "the New York Times" in support of police-state measures of the Pak regime.

The symposium "south Korea and the great powers in the 1970's" held at the Hilton Hotel in Washington in April 1973 could be cited as another example. The Seoul regime carried out its operation giving all its attendants even travelling expenses and pocket money through the publisher of the pro-Pak Korean residents' newspaper in Washington.

(6) To publish pro-government Korean newspaper in Washington and other major cities with the support of KCIA agents to intensify the propaganda among compatriots in support of the Pak regime.

(7) To let KCIA operate Korean language radio broadcasting for the Pak regime in Washington and other areas where a large number of Koreans live or financially back it through its agents and sympathizers.

(8) To implant KCIA agents or secret informers in the existing Korean residents organizations and reorganize the "Korean societies" in the United States into pro-government ones and newly form organizations of this type in the areas where such organizations are not active.

(9) To intimidate non-cooperative residents by using their families, relatives and intimate friends in their native places and make those keeping silence more cooperative.

For example, the "anti-communist meeting" held in Washington on June 15 last year was masterminded by the KCIA branch in the south Korean embassy. All the funds for clandestine operations are delivered by individuals or by letters coming from Seoul through diplomatic channels.

In the western region of the United States KCIA men are forcing Korean residents there to contribute money for their operations.

Since every Korean knows KCIA savage acts, many Korean residents in the United States are very fearful of it. Threatened directly or indirectly by KCIA agents, most of them are reluctant to report to American authorities for fear of reprisals even in the United States.

These residents are so afraid of KCIA reprisals that they refrain from reporting to the police. It is really incredible.

The south Korean ambassador to the United States and the chief of the KCIA branch in the United States are carrying out the said plan and assigning embassy staffers illegal clandestine operational tasks in various forms. On April 14, 1973 Dr. Tong Won Mo, "Chairman of the Korean Christian Scientists Association" received a telephone message from an official of the KCIA in Seoul in which he was warned not to issue a statement against the Pak regime.

On April 29, 1973, the south Korean consul and Son In Dok, KCIA agent in New York, photographed participants of the anti-Pak demonstration.

In San Francisco on May 14, 1973 hooligans led by the south Korean consul and Pae Yong Sik, KCIA agent from Los Angeles, with eggs and tomato juice bottles in their pockets, turned up at Kim Dae Jung's lecture hall. When discovered, Li Min Hui, one of these hooligans (at present he is "Chairman of the Korean Residents' Association" in San Francisco) quarreled with Mr. Kim and wrangled with his followers.

This incident was only part of the cases made known. Countless are the incidents cooked up in a more secret and deft manner.

Recently the Pak regime doubled the number of KCIA agents in the south Korean embassy to carry on such illegal operations as those I have mentioned above.

One day in the latter half of April 1973, Mr. Han Hyok Hun, cultural and information official who was my subordinate with a long career as a civil servant, was ordered to return to Seoul without appointing him to a new post and an inexperienced man came to take his place.

Aware of the real intention of the Pak regime Mr. Han decided to resign and remain in the United States.

At that time the Seoul regime instructed me to send Mr. Han to Seoul by every possible means.

I refused to fulfil that instruction. There were frequent telephone calls to me from Seoul for one whole week.

The Seoul regime insisted on forcibly recalling him to Seoul. But I flatly refused to obey its dictates.

In a telephone message sent to me in cipher one day the "Minister of Culture and Information" instructed me to employ a special method, for example, branding Mr. Han as a "communist spy", and request the US Government to expel him to Seoul.

I was shocked to hear that and I doubted my ear.

That lunatic regime ordered me to bring charges against a guiltless person.

It was beyond doubt that south Korea has completely turned into a police state. A series of meetings that took place in Seoul and at the south Korean embassy in Washington for ten weeks evidently foretold dreadful plots against my compatriots, my American friends and against humanity. The dictatorial regime instructed me to spread false information and make an external shape of democracy to secure US support and military assistance. I was resented and disappointed and was in deep grief.

I decided to resign.

When I went to the embassy on June 4, 1973, chief of the KCIA branch called me to his office. He questioned me until just before the lunch time. This increased my suspicion. My families were watched for 4-5 consecutive days. And my house was frequented by unexpected visitors from early morning to midnight. They were south Korean newspaper correspondents, officials of the embassy and their families. I was extremely fearful of that. I felt a real danger befalling me.

Everyone knew that the chief of the KCIA branch was the man who kidnapped 17 south Koreans in West Germany in 1967. The Seoul regime was going to forcibly recall two ex-officials to south Korea to take reprisal against them. I was certain that I could not escape the danger simply by my resignation. I had to take action in no time. I did not appear in the embassy in the afternoon. On the following morning I, in an open statement, criticised the Pak dictatorship and asked the United States for a political asylum. The Pak regime relies on both savage method and psychological pressure to stifle all voices of opposition, except a few persons not to shock public sentiment in the United States.

South Korean "Government"— Puppet Regime Rigged Up by US Imperialism

These days the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of south Korea are eagerly seeking membership of non-alignment states. They say that south Korea is an "independent state" which came into being after the Second World War and that their regime is an "independent government".

This is indeed a nonsensical talk, just as talking black into white.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The so-called 'Republic of Korea Government' in south Korea is a puppet regime which can never represent the south Korean people nor exercise any sovereignty."

South Korea, one half of the territory of our country, has been under occupation by the US imperialist aggressor troops for 30 years. It has been reduced to a complete colony and a military base of US imperialism.

From this it is clear that south Korea cannot be an independent state nor can its regime be independent.

The "ROK Government" is a puppet regime manufactured by US imperialism.

After World War II the US imperialists made their way into south Korea on a mission for the disarmament of the defeated Japanese troops. But, contrary to this mission the first step they had taken after their landing in south Korea was the establishment of a military government and a colonial military fascist rule.

They forcibly dissolved the people's committees instituted on the initiative of the south Korean people and harshly repressed the democratic forces. On the other hand, they whipped together pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation to lay the foothold for their colonial rule.

Disregarding the nation-wide protest, they unlawfully brought the Korean question to the UN in 1947, and cooked up the "UN Temporary Commission on Korea" and held "elections under UN supervision".

The so-called "free elections under UN supervision" held on May 10, 1948 in accordance with the "election law" concocted by US imperialism were an epitome of fascist repression, terrorism, fraudulence and trickery without precedent in history.

The elections met with the powerful resistance of the people and were totally frustrated.

In view of this situation the task of the US imperialists now was to tip the scales of election returns in favour of the defeated puppets by a fraudulent method. By this method they managed to rig up the puppet national assembly and set up the "ROK Government" headed by Syngman Rhee who had been carefully groomed by them. This is how the puppet regime came into being.

It is quite natural that this regime should be rejected by the people.

There followed the people's vigorous struggles against the US imperialist aggressors and their henchmen. To name a few: the people's uprising on Cheju Island and the soldiers' mutiny in Ryosu. The crescendo came when the people rose in revolt in April 1960, that culminated in toppling the Syngman Rhee puppet regime.

This was a people's stern judgement upon the colonial rule of the US imperialists over south Korea and their puppets' acts of selling the country and the people.

As soon as the Syngman Rhee regime was overthrown, the US imperialists swiftly replaced their old henchmen with new ones. So began another puppet regime, with Chang Myon at the head, which, it soon became clear, was also impotent.

The dynamic advance of the people for the country's independent, peaceful reunification during and after the April popular uprising shook the colonial rule of US imperialism to its very foundation.

Greatly scared by this, the US imperialists decided to take a counter-measure. This took the form of a most ferocious and barbarous military fascist dictatorship headed by Pak Jung Hi, the most heinous traitor to the nation and military hooligan. This was a desperate move to maintain their colonial rule.

All these facts patently show that the "ROK Government" is a puppet regime which is wirepulled and maintained entirely by the US imperialists.

No wonder then that even reptile publications of the United States had to admit that south Korea was rigged up by force of arms of the United States and is protected by the US aid and maintained by US dollars.

The south Korean puppet regime is a traitorous regime ruled by faithful stooges of US imperialism, out-and-out traitors to the nation. It is a colonial and dependent regime that serves the US imperialists for the implementation of their aggressive policy. It is a reactionary and anti-popular regime that harshly oppresses and exploits the people.

Accordingly, this regime is obliged to act only according to the dictates of the US imperialist occupiers and cannot exercise any sovereignty.

In south Korea US imperialism is the actual ruler in all fields—political, economic, military and cultural.

It is clutched in the grip of more than 60 shackling treaties and agreements imposed upon by the US imperialists and its all activities are controlled by the US Embassy. Everything in south Korea is keyed up for the implementation of the US imperialists' policies of colonial enslavement and war. And every conceivable treacherous act is committed to execute these policies.

Pak Jung Hi is a quisling and military hooligan. He swore allegiance to the Japanese "Emperor" and killed revolutionaries and patriotic people who rose in the anti-Japanese struggle. After the defeat of Japanese imperialism he promptly transformed himself into a special agent of US imperialism and usurped power by force of arms under the patronage of his master. As a faithful lackey of imperialism, he perpetrated various treacherous acts which any other puppets could hardly think of.

He pledged himself to do anything "if it is for the United States" and "to be forever with the Stars and Stripes". He exactly fulfilled his pledge.

He converted south Korea more thoroughly into a colony and military base of US imperialism. Following the dictates of his patron, he took the lead in sending young and middle-aged men to the shambles of the Viet Nam war as the bullet-shield of the US imperialist aggressor troops. It was also he that dispatched more troops than any other puppets of US imperialism. It is also the puppet Pak Jung Hi that ushered in the Japanese militarists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, and reduced south Korea to a dual colony of the US and Japanese imperialists.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are dead set against reunification and they are the heinous man-killers. They declared the "two-Korea line" to be their "policy", in accordance with the divisive line of US imperialism. Thus they led the north-south dialogue arranged with much difficulty to a rupture, violating the spirit of the North-South Joint Statement. They let loose "emergency measures" in succession and are committing thrice-cursed savage atrocities, mercilessly repressing and slaughtering many people who are calling for the democratization of south Korean society and national reunification.

Isolated at home and abroad and driven into a hopeless predicament, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have openly revealed his intention to ignite another war and are desperately pushing forward this plan these days. This is obviously aimed to maintain the colonial rule, realize the aggressive design of their patron US imperialism by all means, the design to take hold of the whole of Korea, and thus prolong their remaining days as its stooges.

It is preposterous and ridiculous that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, quislings and executors of the aggressive policy of US imperialism, talk about independence.

With no sophistry can they cover up their true colours as the puppets.

Kim Dong Ok

Koreans in France Form Organization for National Reunification and Publish Magazine

Compatriots hailing from south Korea now residing in France formed "South Korean Council for the Promotion of Independent Reunification" in December last year and the council decided to publish the magazine "Reunified Fatherland". This was made known by a recent issue of "Hyokmyong Chonson", organ of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification.

Their firm will to struggle was manifested in an article of the magazine of this embattled organization, which said: "We can no longer remain mere onlookers to the south Korean reality. So we firmly pledge ourselves to fight for the realization of democracy and reunification."

Strongly advocating the independent and peaceful reunification, the magazine called for achieving the reunification of the country by Korean nation's own efforts peacefully on a democratic basis without any interference of outside forces on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity laid down in the July 4 North-South Joint Statement.

The first issue of the magazine said:

We do not want to remain passive onlookers to the grim reality of south Korea. This is why we Koreans with the same purpose, now residing in France, have resolved to rise up to achieve democracy and the independent reunification of the country, the unanimous aspiration of our people.

(KCNA)

Fascist Evil Laws Aimed to Prepare for a War of "Aggression on the North"

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The south Korean authorities harshly suppress the people today, even depriving them of elementary liberties and rights."

According to a report, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique held a "plenary session" of the puppet "national assembly" early morning on July 9 and cooked up a number of evil "wartime" laws including the "law on public security" and the "law on civil defence" to further intensify the fascist suppression of the south Korean people.

These laws were fabricated in an extremely underhanded and burglarious way. They are savage, fascist laws the like of which is hardly to be found in the history of all ages.

Take the "law on public security" for an example. There are the patriots in south Korea who either put up the legitimate demands, unable to tolerate the puppet clique's misrule, or joined in a struggle against fascism and for democracy in deep apprehension for the future of the country and the nation but were tried on the groundless charges, and forced to serve prison terms and then were released. It is on the strength of this law that the puppet clique attempt to keep those patriots and other sections of people under their control and surveillance in their every action, leave them without a free choice of residences and, further, place them in the detention camps for life-long persecution on the plea of the "protective custody", "restriction on ...ces of residence" or "notifica...on". What a tyrannical and fascist evil law!

The "law on civil defence" rigged up by the Pak Jung Hi clique is a military and fascist evil law intended to enlist all the south Korean inhabitants aged between 17 and 50 in the "civil defence corps", make them scapegoats in a war and strictly prohibit their social and political activities.

The Pak Jung Hi clique are now steeped in war preparations, putting the whole area of south Korea on a "super-emergency wartime footing"" under the pretext of fictitious "threat of invasion from the north". To boil down, a series of the evil laws recently railroaded through the puppet "national assembly" are needed by them as a vicious, criminal means of further stepping up their war preparations and bloody reactionary offensive against the south Korean people.

The aim pursued by the Pak Jung Hi clique in enacting these fascist evil laws is, in a word, to prop up their crumbling system of military fascist dictatorship by putting down all the anti-"government" social and political activities in south Korea by force of arms through the general mobilization of the army, police, intelligence and special agents and holding the people in bondage to military discipline.

This is a manoeuvring more dangerous than ever, because they are carrying too far their preparations for a war of "aggression on the north", designed for "unification by prevailing over communism".

Traitor Pak Jung Hi cliques' wild, fascist manoeuvring is nothing but their last-ditch effort to get out of the imminent danger of downfall.

If they crack down on the south Korean people more furiously than now, nothing will come of it except a revolutionary explosion of the bitter resentment of the popular masses which will carry their fascist dictatorship to the grave.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique should give up the foolish idea of suppressing the people, abrogate all the murderous evil laws, dismantle the repressive machinery and step down from the office.

If the Pak Jung Hi clique continue to make desperate efforts to find a way out in fascism and war, ignoring the people's unanimous demands, they will be unable to escape even more stern judgement by the people.

Kim Un Myong

"Month of Solidarity with Cuban People" Marked Off Here

July 26 is the 22nd anniversary of the armed uprising of the Cuban people.

Marking this day the period between July 11 and August 10, 1975 was marked off as "month of solidarity with the Cuban people" through the co-sponsorship of the Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Korean Democratic Women's Union and the Korean Students Committee. During this period it was decided to hold celebration meetings, solidarity meetings and friendship get-togethers, photo exhibitions, film shows and other functions in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, and other parts of the country. These functions are designed to warmly congratulate the Cuban people on the successes they have made in socialist revolution and socialist construction, shattering all manner of aggressive and subversive manoeuvres of the US imperialists and their lackeys, and to further strengthen the friendship and solidarity with the Cuban people who are directing all their efforts to greeting the forthcoming First Congress of the Cuban Communist Party with a high degree of political enthusiasm and shining achievements in their labour.

In the meantime, the Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and other social organizations issued a joint statement.

Wildcat Ambition to Invade Korea

Recently the Japanese authorities have issued one statement after another in connection with the Korean question. This we can not overlook.

A news dispatch says that Miki, Prime Minister of Japan, reverted to the notorious "argument about the community of ROK-Japan security" by stating on July 8 that "the security of Japan is linked with that of south Korea, and vice versa".

This argument is a glaring manifestation of the Japanese militarists' ulterior motives to restore their old position of colonial ruler in south Korea, regarding it as their "protectorate". It is a nefarious, aggressive logic aimed to justify their interference in Korea.

Why all this fuss about the "community of ROK-Japan security"? It is an attempt to make their tie-up with the south Korean puppet clique still closer and give them greater assistance, political, economic and military, so as to bring them out of the danger of ruin and keep them following the road of perpetual split of the nation, fascism and a new war. By so doing, the Japanese reactionaries mean to hasten their reinvasion of south Korea, using the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique as their guide. At the same time, they mean to take an active part in an aggressive war in case the US imperialists may ignite it.

The ominous move of the Japanese authorities these days affords a clear proof of their aggressive designs.

Some time ago, a meeting of the "ROK-Japan military intelligence liaison council" was held in Tokyo, attended by the high-ranking intelligence officers of the general staffs of the south Korean puppet army and the "self-defence forces" of Japan. The meeting reportedly discussed the US imperialists' new Asia strategy, the "question of contribution of US and Japan to defence" and so on in the light of the military affairs in Korea following the event in Indochina.

Timed to this, the "society for thinking of defence", an advisory body of the director of the Japanese Defence Agency, suggested that the "self-defence forces" be allowed, in the future, to leave Japan for other country in order to engage in "relief work in disaster" and pointed out the "greatest attention should be focussed on the Korean situation in defending Japan." It means that the Japanese "self-defence forces" will be dispatched overseas for aggression, to south Korea in particular, under the cloak of the "relief work in disaster".

All these vividly show how feverishly the Japanese militarists are trying to invade Korea, following in the wake of the United States.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...the monopoly capitalists and reactionary forces of Japan try to convert south Korea into a commodity market by creating 'two Koreas' and pursue a policy of toeing the US."

The Japanese reactionaries have become increasingly zealous in their machinations to obstruct Korea's reunification, freeze her split and create "two Koreas" to exploit the cheap labour force in south Korea and partake in the US imperialists' manoeuvres to start a new war.

The Japanese authorities, in strong support of the scheme for the perpetual occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggression troops, have expressed time and again their readiness to leave Japan to them as a "starting base." And they are busy preparing for the Ford-Miki talks to be held in Washington early in August, so that they can comply with the request of US imperialism to reaffirm the paragraph of aggression on Korea mentioned in the 1969 "Nixon-Sato joint statement".

It is quite wildcat for Japan to toe US imperialism, strengthen the military tie-up with the south Korean puppets and have a hand in its plot to unleash a new aggressive war in Korea. It is entirely contradictory to peace and security of Japan and the interests of her people.

If Japan joins hands with the US imperialists in their aggressive machination against the Korean people, she will never be able to escape the irretrievable disasters.

The Japanese reactionaries must refrain from the ambitions to invade south Korea. They should not take part in the war provocation manoeuvres of the US imperialists and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Li Jip

Third World Firmly Defends Its Own Right to Oil

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Ever mounting among the peoples of the third world today is a struggle to destroy the economic foothold of the imperialist monopolies and regain the usurped natural resources of their countries not only for defending political sovereignty but also achieving economic independence."

The peoples of the third world, once oppressed and humiliated, have emerged on the stage of history as its proud master and are advancing vigorously along the road of independence.

They are now destroying the imperialists' foothold for plunder and firmly defending their natural resources, particularly oil resources, the reliable asset for the building of an independent national economy.

Oil Resources—Once an Object for Imperialists to Build Their Wealth

The third world countries are abundant in petroleum resources. But in the past they were plundered by the foreign imperialists to build their wealth.

The US-led imperialists had long infiltrated into the oil producing countries in Middle East and other parts of the world and, monopolizing the rights to development and extraction, plundered these countries of their rich oil resources at random.

In the period of 27 years after the war, US imperialism raked in huge profits in the oil-producing third world countries. They amount to 40,000 million dollars.

This is four times as much as the total investment they made in the third world countries for oil development.

There are eight big foreign oil monopolies in Middle East. Five of them are US monopolies. As for the "Standard" Oil Company, it earned profits of 547 million dollars in 1973 alone.

The US imperialists gained stupendous profits in Latin-American countries, too. In Venezuela alone, they took hold of 85 per cent of her oil output and 92 per cent of processed oil and deprived her of 1.7 million barrels of oil every day.

An Asset for National Prosperity

Today the third world countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and other parts of the world are depriving the imperialists of their economic concessions and making effective use of their natural resources for their prosperity and development.

Recently the President of Venezuela stressed that this year would be a year of nationalization of oil industry in Venezuela. The Venezuelan Government took a measure to put under state control "Jusepin" and "Molata", the oil producing centres owned by the branch office of the US oil company "Creole", the company which had been engrossed in exploitation in this country for more than 30 years.

Some time ago the Government of Kuwait announced that she would completely nationalize the properties of the two oil companies, "British Petroleum" and "Gulf Oil", owned by the imperialists. These companies had monopolized 95 per cent of the annual oil output in Kuwait.

The Iraqi Government declared that US oil companies "Standard Oil of New Jersey" and "Mobile Oil Corporation" would come into state possession.

The oil-producing third world countries deprive the foreign imperialists of their oil companies. On the other hand, they build state enterprises and exercise control over oil production through them. They have taken a series of measures to develop oil industry by their own efforts and in conformity with their national requirement. Venezuela and some other countries newly formed merchant fleets of their own to prevent imperialist oil plunder in transport.

By United Efforts

It is generally known to the world that during the Fourth Middle East War the oil producing countries dealt a heavy blow to the US-led imperialists by using their oil as a weapon.

The third world countries including the Arab oil producing countries are further strengthening their militant ties and solidarity in the struggle to defend their oil resources and oppose imperialism by holding meetings and forming organizations and associations and taking concerted action through them.

Oil holdings of member states of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries account for over 60 per cent of the total world oil holdings and their oil export more than 90 per cent of the total world oil export. They are dealing a telling blow at the imperialists by raising the oil price and curtailing the oil output. All the member states decided to raise the oil price by 38 cents per barrel and fix it at 10 dollars and 12 cents per barrel for 9 months from the 1st of January, 1975.

As a result, the Western countries had no alternative but to pay 2,500-3,000 million dollars more for annual oil import.

In February this year Saudi Arabia and some other member states of the OPEC have jointly reduced the oil output by 23.5 per cent as against last February to prevent the oil price reduction of the imperialists imposed upon the third world countries.

Meanwhile, the oil-producing third world countries have markedly raised taxes assessed on oil companies run by the foreign monopolies in their countries.

For example, the Government of Venezuela raised taxes levied on foreign oil monopolies by 18.5 per cent in the fourth quarter of last year.

The Summit Conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries held in Algiers in March this year is of particularly important significance in the struggle of the peoples of the third world to firmly defend their own right to oil. The "solemn declaration" adopted at the conference reaffirmed the adamant resolve of the third world countries to defend the sovereignty and natural resources of their countries and further strengthen solidarity and cooperation among them. It severely criticised the imperialists for trying hard to lay the blame of their economic crisis on to the third world and maintain the old, unequal economic order. It laid bare their exploitation and plunder in the raw.

Flurried by this, the imperialists, particularly the US imperialists, rigged up such a reactionary union as the "Union of Oil Consuming Countries" in an attempt to realize their aggressive and predatory purpose at any cost. And they are putting "political and economic pressure" on the oil producing countries and openly blustering that they will "use armed force".

With no machinations, however, can the imperialists bar the road ahead of the third world peoples who are marching ahead dynamically in firm unity under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The third-world people will, as in the past, firmly defend their own right to oil.

Yun Hae Ik

Militant Greetings to Egyptian People Marking National Holiday

The Egyptian people are greeting the memorable 23rd anniversary of the victory of revolution, their national holiday (July 23).

On this occasion the Korean people offer warm congratulations and militant greetings to the fraternal Egyptian people.

The past 23 years in Egypt are characterized by struggle and creation. During this period the Egyptian people have waged an arduous struggle to defend their national independence from all forms of aggression and subversive activities and sabotages of internal and external reactionaries and achieve the independent development of the country.

The Egyptian people repulsed repeated piratical invasions by the US and British imperialists and Zionists backed by them and thus honourably safeguarded the gains of revolution. They also exerted much effort to develop the national economy and culture, while consolidating national independence.

Great successes have been achieved in the building of a new society under the correct leadership of President Mohammed Anwar El Sadat.

The Korean people rejoice as their own over these successes the Egyptian people have gained.

Now the US and Israeli aggressors are resorting to every conceivable crafty and nefarious method to realize their aggressive design.

The Zionists who became extremely arrogant with the backing of US imperialism, have openly revealed their territorial ambition. This is borne out by their "new border map". The US imperialists are trying to force the Egyptian and other Arab peoples to accept their unfair proposals under the cloak of the "peaceful solution of the Middle East question".

With no amount of crafty moves, however, can they realize their aggressive ambition and destroy the just cause of the Arab peoples.

We insist that the Zionists must stop at once acts of aggression and provocation against the Arab peoples and get out of all the occupied Arab territories.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In the future, too, the Korean people will firmly stand on the side of the Arab people battling against imperialism and Zionism and actively support and encourage the Palestinian people's struggle for the complete liberation of the country and the restoration of national rights and the Arab people's struggle to regain the occupied Arab territories and defend national dignity."

The Korean people, as hitherto, so in future, will support the Egyptian and other Arab peoples in their struggle against the aggression of the Zionists and imperialists and always remain close comrades-in-arms in the struggle against the common enemy.

The Egyptian people actively support and encourage the Korean people who, under the well-advised guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, are fighting to reunify the country independently and peacefully. Their support is a source of great encouragement in our struggle.

The Korean people wish the Egyptian people greater success in their future struggle to achieve territorial integrity and the country's prosperity.

Cho Son Won

Two Years of Change in Afghanistan

The second anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Afghanistan falls on July 17.

The proclamation of the Republic was a historic event of great significance in the struggle of the Afghan people to eliminate the aftermaths of the long-drawn colonial rule, realize the democratization of the country and build a new life.

Under the leadership of President Mohammed Daud, the Afghan people have carried out a series of social and economic reforms and achieved great success in their struggle to build a national economy and culture.

In his message of greetings to the President of the Republic of Afghanistan the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes the Afghan people, under the leadership of Your Excellency, have achieved in their efforts to consolidate the independence of the country and build a new society since the proclamation of the Republic."

The Afghan government is now vigorously pushing forward the agrarian reform. This will greatly contribute to freeing the productive forces in agriculture, the key branch of the economy, from the feudal fetters and solving the question of poor peasants. Steps have also been taken to nationalize banks and other economic branches.

The peasants and nomads who received the land thanks to the agrarian reform are now working on the task of building a new countryside, cutting irrigation channels and building houses. A state plan for agricultural development is being fulfilled successfully, the plan aimed at increasing agricultural production and satisfying the domestic needs for farm produce by Afghanistan's own strength.

Traditional industries such as leather and fur processing industries are developing. New large factories—chemical fertilizer factory, thermal power plant, automobile repairing or assembling factory and cotton textile mill—have come into being.

Much work has been done on the geological survey of the natural resources—gas and petroleum abundant in the country.

Progress has been made in national education. New steps have been taken to place those schools formerly run by foreigners under the state control and increase the number of schools and students.

The Korean people rejoice as their own over the successes the Afghan people have achieved in the struggle to build a new life.

In its external activity the Afghan government is pursuing a non-alignment policy and strives to strengthen the unity with the peoples of the third world opposing imperialism and colonialism. It supports the Arab people in their struggle to defend the territorial integrity and national dignity. Its support also goes to the colonial people in their national liberation struggle.

In particular, the Afghan government and people cherish a special interest in and express sympathy with the Korean people's struggle to drive out US imperialism and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Today the friendly relations between the Korean and Afghan peoples are expanding rapidly in conformity with the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

The Korean people value the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Afghan people.

They wish the Afghan people greater success in their future struggle for the independent development of the country and the building of a new life.

Won Myong Jo

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Saturday by the Pyongyang Times. PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA. Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price: 10 *chon*. No. 13014-59210